



THE MANEUVER CAMPS

Formally Opened Yesterday
by General Corbin.

GENS. GRANT AND BELL

ALREADY ON THE GROUND
READY FOR THEIR WORK.

Regular Troops to the Number of 5,000
Now in Tents—Officers Go
Over the Field.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

GAINESVILLE, Va., August 29.—At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U. S. A., formally opened the maneuver camps for the army and militia of the United States. It was at that hour that the commanding general and such of his staff as had not preceded him drove into camp at Gainesville from the railroad station, and the corps flag—a yellow pennant with a red shield, bordered by white and blue—was broken out from the mainhead of the staff in front of the headquarters tent. The Fourth Band of the Artillery Corps of the army greeted the corps commander with "Hail to the Chief" as he drove up to his tent. Accompanying Gen. Corbin were Mrs. Corbin and Miss Mason. Gen. Corbin and his party immediately went to luncheon. Yesterday afternoon Gen. Corbin looked over the work of the officers who have had charge of the preliminary arrangements for the camp, and held a conference with the members of his staff.

Tenting on the Old Camp Ground.
"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" was unusually appropriate when it was played by the band during the afternoon concert yesterday. Here and at Manassas and Thoroughfare the soldiers of the Union will once more camp on the fields made sacred by the blood of their comrades in arms of

being gathered here from every quarter of the United States. About 5,000 troops of the regular army came into the camps yesterday, and next Sunday this number will be increased to 25,000 or 30,000 by the arrival of the organized militia of seventeen states, representing the entire Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Florida and the Gulf coast to Texas. It should be explained and understood that the troops in the field, including those at all the camps, are organized as an army corps, with Gen. Corbin in supreme command. The corps is divided into two divisions, each of which has four brigades.

The divisions are known as the first and second divisions and are commanded by Brig. Gens. Fred D. Grant and J. Franklin Bell, respectively. Gen. Grant's command is located about a mile and a half outside



GEN. GRANT IN THE FIELD.

of Manassas and Gen. Bell's division is encamped about the same distance west of Thoroughfare, Va. The distance between the two camps is variously estimated at from twelve to fifteen miles. The headquarters of the corps is located at Gainesville, eight miles west of Manassas and four and a half miles east of Thoroughfare. At camp headquarters there will be only one troop of cavalry and one battery of artillery, as enlisted strength. But there will be innumerable officers of the regular army and militia sent out as umpires or military observers. There is a corps of over a hundred newspaper correspondents and numerous foreign military attaches, all of whom are accommodated within the precincts of what is known as camp headquarters. Situated as it is near the center of the maneuver

field, which stretches from a point a little west of Thoroughfare to Manassas, Gainesville will be the center of activity during the maneuvers proper and consequently the best vantage point for the observers and those who will have opportunity and permission to watch both armies in the field. During the maneuvers the two divisions will be operated as hostile armies against each other and each will have problems of military science to solve on certain lines which have been prescribed. The affair is not cut and dried and arranged beforehand, however. The result

of the warfare will depend entirely on the generalship of the two division commanders and the command of the various units of their forces.

Maneuver Camp No. 1.
Everything is in readiness at Maneuver Camp No. 1, headquarters of the first division, for the beginning of the preliminary instruction of the troops of the regular army which will occupy the eight days that now intervene until the combined maneuvers with the militia. Gen. Grant arrived yesterday with his staff and immediately started out to look over the maneuver field. Forty years ago when his distinguished father operated an army in Virginia the faithful horse was the means of locomotion



GEN. CORBIN JUST AFTER HIS ARRIVAL.

four decades ago. There are few spots in the 65,000 acres of ground that have been secured by the government for the annual field maneuvers that have not been marched over and fought over by the men of the north and south; not once, but half a dozen times. Such historic names as Bull Run, Centerville, Manassas, Fairfax, Aldie, Stone House, Henry Farm, Gainesville, and many others are found on the maps showing where the troops will engage this week and next in the warlike instruction that is to make them trained soldiers. The officers of the army are

employed by officers on reconnaissance. Not so in these modern days, however. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant made his first visit to his future field of battle in a high-power, swift-running automobile, accompanied by Maj. Burr of the Corps of Engineers and Capt. Roberts, both members of his personal staff.

The work of arranging this camp for the accommodation of the troops has been performed in a most able manner by Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite of the quartermaster's department. Captain Cronkhite has been on the field for several weeks past, and it is his duty to see that the troops will need nothing that he has not provided. The camp occupies a vast stretch of territory a mile and a half northwest of Manassas, and has been laid out with special reference to convenience in reaching division headquarters from the various brigade and regimental camps. Water and food have been provided in plenty and has been placed where it will be most convenient for use by the troops. An extensive water system has been laid out in this camp, similar in most respects to that at Thoroughfare, which has already been described in The Star. The supply here is secured from twelve wells, however, instead of three, as at Thoroughfare, the capacity of the wells here being at least as great as those at General Bell's camp. Hydrants are placed in each company street in every regimental camp and a good pressure is maintained at all points so that there will be no difficulty about securing a constant supply.

Almost all of the regular troops that are to be stationed here have arrived. Two companies of the 24th Battalion of Engineers from the Washington barracks, Troop H of the 15th Cavalry, from Fort Myer, and a signal and hospital company, from Fort Myer also, have been here a little over a week. Saturday Brigadier General Wint, commanding the 1st Brigade, and Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the 2d Brigade, arrived in camp and established headquarters. Yesterday Colonel Price of the 16th Infantry, with a portion of his regiment, arrived in camp. Colonel Price commands the 3d Brigade. Brigadier General Frost of the Connecticut militia, who will command the 4th Brigade, arrived here Saturday. Seven troops of the 15th Cavalry, headquarters and band, and two batteries of field artillery came in yesterday, as did also portions of the 16th and 5th Regiments of Infantry, all of the regular army.

Marched From Fort Myer.

One troop of the 15th Cavalry, accompanied by the regimental commander and staff and band, marched overland to the camp from Fort Myer. The troopers left their regular station Saturday morning and came in by way of Falls Church and the Warrenton turnpike. The other six troops of the 16th and the two batteries of field artillery came from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and marched from their post to a point on the Hudson river above New York city, where they were entrained for

Manassas and came straight through from the city by rail.

The country about Manassas is filled with places of historic interest. About two miles from the camp and in the maneuver field is the Henry farm, which was given to the "high water mark" of the first battle of Bull Run. It was here that General Jackson of the confederate army was given the name of "Stonewall," by General Bee, also of the confederate forces, and it was here that later the latter received the wound that caused his death. Wooden signposts mark the interesting places on this farm, and it is within easy visiting distance of the camp.

The troops put in their time yesterday making their camps comfortable and getting rested after their journey and in good condition for the hard week's work outlined for them. One of the features of the maneuvers this year is the excellent work that has been done by the engineers in preparing maps of the field. Not only has there been made a map of the entire maneuver zone, but each division commander has been supplied with maps of the camp of his division, with the location and name of each regiment, battery and separate company marked plainly thereon. While the battalion of engineers surveyed the field and made the rough field smooth, under the direction of Major Edward Burr, chief engineer of Gen. Grant's forces, to Lieutenant George Spaulding belongs the credit for finishing off the maps, and his work has been considered exceptionally fine. The sweep of the field is accurately plotted and sketched and the kind of crops grown on the field is shown. The map is said to be the most complete of its kind the army has ever prepared.

SPORTS OF ALL SORTS

(Continued from Ninth Page.)

Hanecke, coxswain. This is a change of three people from the crew that rowed in the regatta of the 13th. Chase's, Hernan's and Ourand's places being taken by Bliss, De Gamme and Scott. Bliss rowed in the winning crew of last season, while De Gamme and Scott have trained all the present year for the junior crew and are considered exceptionally fine sweep oarsmen by Coach Dempsey. It is the heaviest crew the Potomacs have ever entered, the members averaging something like 165 pounds, and Dempsey is very much pleased with the make-up and the caliber of the men. They are going up against the fastest eight-crews in America, as headed by the champion Vespers of Philadelphia. They will also meet the Maltas and University clubs of Philadelphia, New York Athletics, Dauntless, Unions and Harlems of New York and probably the Argonauts of Canada. This is a field of oarsmen of the equal of which has never awaited together, the pistol shot at the start. The Potomacs are anxious to get in this fast company, and Dempsey is confident the crew will give a fine account of itself.

The crew and its rosters will leave here on Sunday, September 4, and will be on the water at the Murray Hill Hotel, while they will be guests of the Nassau Boat Club while participating in the regatta.

The Canadadians are satisfied with the defeat of the Argonauts by the Vespers at the world's fair, and on Friday notified the middle states people they would enter the eight. What field this will be the senior eights—Vespers, Argonauts, Maltas, New York Athletics, Harlems, Unions and Potomacs! It will be the greatest race of the year.

BIRDS ON THE MARSHES.

The Gunners Ready for Annual Shoot, Which Begins Thursday.

Thursday morning before dawn the gunners will make an attack on the birds on the marshes and the slaughter of the birds will begin. Extensive preparations are being made by those who expect to participate in the sport, as is shown by the demand for boats and ammunition. Dealers in ammunition say that the sales of what is necessary for such sportsmen have been greater this year than usual. This, it is thought, is because the birds are more plentiful than they have been for a number of years.

"The birds are more plentiful this year than I have known them to be in any season during the past twenty years," said John Frasse to a Star reporter. "The birds came earlier and will be in better condition than usual at the opening of the season. Should the weather get much cooler the birds are not likely to remain very long in this vicinity. Reed birds and orotian have been on the marshes about Benning some little time and black birds are as plentiful as usual."

The wild oats are in splendid condition now and have been for some time. There is plenty for the birds to eat, and the only thing that would likely interfere with the sport would be the appearance of a storm.

Bass Fishing Not Good.

Reports received from points along the upper Potomac do not show that bass fishermen are having particularly good sport, but anglers who are content with catching other fish are doing well. About the city wharves, especially in the vicinity of Georgetown, rock are being caught in large numbers and perch fishing is also good. Last week some fine white perch were caught and yellow perch are more plentiful than usual. Fishermen who went to Chesapeake Beach yesterday made some big hauls of tailors. Some anglers landed as many as forty fish. Large croakers were also plentiful.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Three Colored Girls Held for Action of the Grand Jury.

After having a preliminary hearing in the United States branch of the Police Court this morning on a charge of grand larceny three colored girls, Nellie Marshall and Mary Lewis, each nineteen years old, and Rose Marshall, fifteen years of age, were held by Judge Mills under \$500 bonds each to await action by the grand jury.

The girls were arrested Saturday night by Detectives Cornwell and Muller because of a complaint made at police headquarters by Charles W. Everett, a sergeant in the marine corps stationed at the navy yard. He reported that he went to the house and left his house in care of Rose Marshall. On returning several days later he found that a quantity of his household furniture valued at about \$80 had disappeared. The detectives in making their investigation found that the furniture had been sold by a second-hand dealer, who said that he paid \$12.25 for it after being taken to the house by the girls.

NEW PASTOR TAKES CHARGE.

Rev. Thomas S. Harlin, S. J., Holds Service in Holy Trinity Church.

The pastoral duties of Holy Trinity Church, Georgetown, were assumed yesterday by Rev. Thomas S. Harlin, S. J., who recently received the appointment to succeed Rev. James F. X. Mulvaney. He expects to continue for the present the policies of his predecessor. The fund for a new parish hall has been added to the advance, but it is not the intention to begin building for some months.

The new pastor held his first service in the church yesterday morning. He was warmly welcomed by the congregation, to whom he is well known, having served at the Georgetown University and St. Aloysius Church in this city.

Father Harlin was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1853, and was educated at St. Francis Xavier's College in New York city. In 1880 he was ordained to the priesthood by Cardinal Gibbons at Woodstock, Md. Sixteen years ago he was stationed at St. Aloysius Church, and since entering the Jesuit order he has been a member of the faculty of Georgetown University, where he taught classes and was prefect of discipline. Whether his service at the university extended over about six years.

He was assigned to St. Peter's Church in Jersey City for three years, and for three years a member of the Jesuit missionary band in the West Indies, with headquarters at Jamaica, and served one year at old St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia, before coming from the latter station to Holy Trinity.

August Moller, Jr., American vice consul at Valparaiso, Chile, is dead.

The Price of Flour.

With a magnificent corn crop now growing, amounting according to the latest statistics to nearly three billions of bushels (2,700,000,000), and a splendid oat crop being harvested at the present time (the best we have had for several years), there will, according to the latest reports from elevator men, millers and milling papers and our largest farmers, be plenty of wheat harvested to supply the home market and a large amount of wheat left for export.

The people must bear in mind that corn and oats products in the present age constitute a large part of our breakfast foods, such as corn cakes, corn muffins, oat meal, etc., etc., and which are very palatable and nourishing, and therefore there is no cause for the housekeeper to be alarmed thinking that the price of flour will in the near future materially advance; and even should it advance a little the price of CERES Flour will be kept down just as low as it possibly can be done without impairing its quality in fact.

Although CERES is the best flour in this country the price of it is today from 75c. to \$1.00 per barrel lower than any other first-class spring wheat patent, and the millers are determined to keep the price of this famous flour just as low as they possibly can, and thereby put it within the reach of the poor man as well as the rich.

"Ceres" Flour is without doubt the most nutritious and at the same time the handsomest flour made in the United States, and yet a pound loaf of bread made at home and baked in your own range, which has to be heated for cooking purposes anyway, will not cost you over 23c., including all necessary ingredients.

Despite the fact that the flour market has advanced considerably during the last three or four weeks, you can buy a barrel of "CERES" Flour for \$7.50 per barrel from your grocer, or \$1.90 for 1/4 barrel—or 49 pounds.

During all this excitement in the wheat market we have advanced the price of CERES and all other grades of flour we sell to grocers only 25c. since February 27, 1904, whilst some of the largest mills in this country have advanced their prices as much as one dollar per barrel and more.

We do not believe in the present high price of wheat, but think it is controlled by a lot of outside speculators, and in the natural course of events has to decline again. In fact, it has already declined again about 8c. per bushel within the last few days, and we feel sure that it will decline still more during the coming months of September and October, or just as soon as the farmer has harvested his crops and the spring wheat crop of the great northwest is put on the market.

Feeling and acting as we do, the grocer and the consumer ought to patronize us liberally and order CERES Flour—the best in the world—in preference to any other flour.

According to a baking test, made by one of the largest bread bakers in this city, who testified to his statement under oath before a notary public, 320 pound loaves of bread were made out of one barrel of "CERES" Flour, thereby absolutely proving that a loaf of snow white, sweet and nutritious bread could be made out of "CERES" Flour in a home kitchen at an expense of not exceeding 23c. per one-pound loaf, including all necessary ingredients.

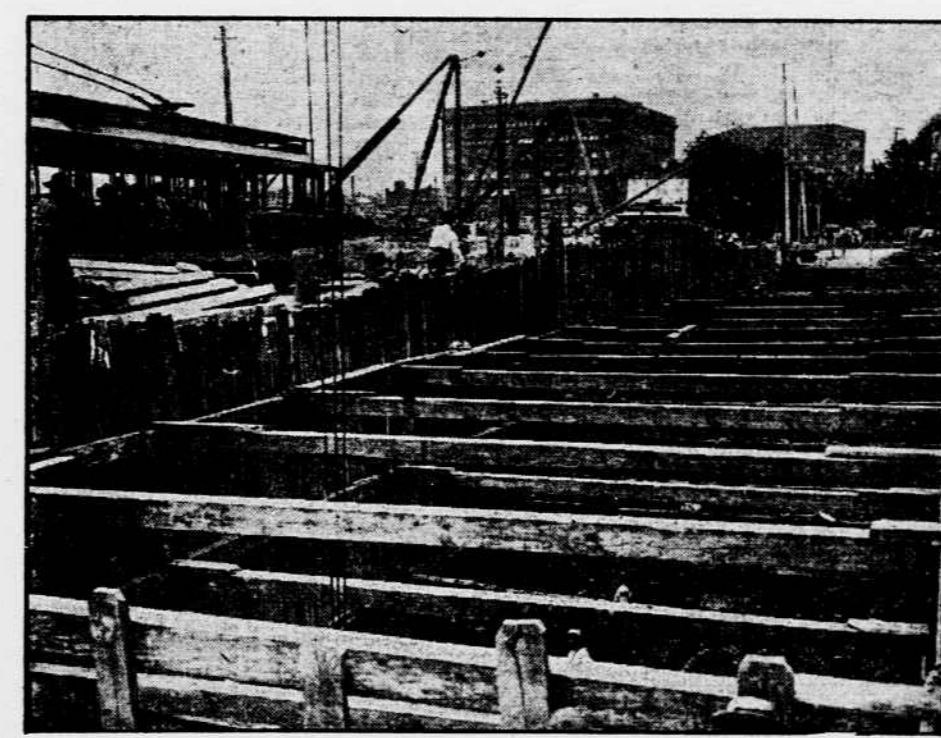
Therefore do not waste your energy and time by worrying over the price of flour, but instead if you are not already using CERES Flour start at once, and buy a sack or a barrel of it, and you can prove to your own satisfaction that a pound loaf of handsome and most palatable and nourishing bread, if baked at home in your own range, will not cost you over 23c., including all necessary ingredients. Let the mother who has many mouths to feed use CERES Flour and the price of bread will not cut much of an item in her household expenses, because it not only makes the whitest and most nutritious bread, but will make more loaves to the sack or barrel than any other flour in this or any other country.

There are many other good flours on the market, some for a little less money than "CERES" Flour, but there is not one of them that can begin to compete with it in quality, nor produce as many loaves of bread per barrel.

Ask your grocer for Ceres Flour, and refuse to accept a substitute.

"CERES" Flour is sold by all Grocers.
We only wholesale it.

Wm. M. Galt & Co., 1st St. and Ind. Ave.



WHERE THE VIADUCT WILL CROSS H STREET.

WORK ON TERMINAL

LOWERING GRADE OF STREETS
NEAR UNION STATION.

Excavations and Concrete Foundations
Under Way—The H Street Viaduct.

Grade of Florida Avenue.

It is stated that the beginning of the work of reducing the grade of Florida avenue between New York avenue and 4th street northwest to the grade required for the subway across Florida avenue at that point will be begun this week. The walls of the subway have already been constructed, but the street will have to be cut down to a depth of fifteen feet before the tunnel can be completed. The cut will extend for almost half a mile.

According to the engineers engaged on the terminal project the reduction of grade of Florida avenue presents one of the most difficult problems in connection with the railroad work. Under the roadway of Florida avenue, it is stated, are a 22-inch water main, a 36-inch water main and a portion of the 6-foot boundary sewer, while above the surface are two rows of telegraph poles heavily hung with wires. Assistant District Engineer Charles Fernald has devised a plan for the work of reducing the grade that it is believed will prove entirely satisfactory.

North Half First.

It is planned to lower the north half of Florida avenue first, and while this is being done a temporary 12-inch water main will be laid on the south side in order to prevent the water service in the neighborhood being interrupted by the alterations. After the grading of the street is completed the 36-inch main, which is farther below the surface than the other, will be permanent.

The preparatory work connected with the lowering of the grade of H street northeast to pass under the viaduct approach to the new union station is well under way. Excavations are being made and concrete foundations laid for the north wall of the subway, and a part of the wall on the south side has been completed near the eastern end. The grading for the subway will extend something more than 1,000 feet, since the viaduct will have a total width of 700 feet at this point, and the grade of the street must be lowered about fifteen feet at the lowest part. The passageway beneath the viaduct will be eighty feet in width. The roof will be of solid concrete and steel, and it is expected that passing trains will make little more than a rumble when crossing. It will be supported by two rows of columns, twenty-five feet apart, extending along each side of the car tracks. On either side of the car tracks will be a roadway for wagons and other vehicles, flanked by sidewalks twelve feet wide.

The height of the eastern portion of the viaduct will be about eight and a half feet lower than the western, so that it will be necessary to lower the street more at that side than at the other. The reason for the difference in grade between one side and the other is caused by the through tracks that leave the Capitol Hill tunnel by an easy grade and do not reach the level of the terminal tracks until a point near I street is reached. There will be three retaining walls for the viaduct between the union station and the point where the two grades are equal.

The central and the western walls of the

nently changed from the south side to the north side.

At this point the old boundary sewer will be cut off and done away with for a length of about 200 feet, owing to the fact that it will be in the way of the grade reduction, and the further fact that there are other sewers near by that will keep its loss from being detrimental in any way to the citizens or to property.

While the north half of the street is being lowered, all the telegraph wires will be hung on the poles on the south side. The lowering of the south side will necessitate the transfer of the wires to the north side again.

Raising Track Grade.

The Baltimore & Ohio company has decided to raise the grade of its tracks at this point about one foot, thereby saving about \$50,000 in the whole cost, \$20,000 of which would have to be paid by the railroad company.

The raising of the grade made it unnecessary to put further down in the ground the new boundary sewer, which measures fifteen by seventeen feet.

As the matter now stands, with the tracks' grade raised one foot, the gutter of Florida avenue, where the new sewer passes beneath it, will be only about four inches above the top of the sewer.

Progress on Tunnel Work.

The driving of the railroad tunnels under Capitol Hill between the Library of Congress and the Capitol is expected to begin at 1st and B streets southeast in about six weeks, and at 1st and C streets northeast in two months. The contractors will make no statement in regard to the time it will take to complete this underground cut, because they say, unforeseen difficulties may be encountered to delay the work. While, of course, the nature of the strata in the hill is known to some extent, the driving of a tunnel of this sort is always attended with more or less uncertainty.

In about a week it is expected New Jersey avenue at D street southeast will be opened to traffic. The twin tunnels are being rapidly completed in the open cut, from the southern portal at this point, toward B street, and the earth will soon be thrown over them.

In constructing the twin tunnels under the hill the two outside stone walls will be driven first, followed by the middle wall and arches some distance behind.

BEACH TO CLOSE WEDNESDAY.

No More Bathing at Local Basin After That Date.

The committee in charge of the District bathing beach has decided to close that resort for the season next Wednesday, the 31st of August. It is stated that only a few bathers have recently been availing themselves of the facilities afforded for bathing at the beach, presumably on account of the cool weather, and it is not deemed advisable to expend the money necessary for maintaining the resort when so few visit the place.

It is stated that about \$105 a week is required to keep the beach running. The money at the disposal of the beach committee has also practically been consumed. Ordinarily the beach is closed each year between the 1st and 10th of September. The cool weather of this year, however, makes it undesirable to keep the resort open.

Seven Thousand Dog Tags.

About 7,000 dog tags have been issued thus far this year, an increase of about 1,000 over those issued during the corresponding period of last year. Poundmaster Einstein ended the lives of 133 dogs and fifty cats last week. Although such a large number of tags have been issued, many persons are surrendering their canines rather than pay the \$2 tax for them.